

The Chicago Tribune

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1877.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

VOLUME XXXI.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

NOW OPEN.

Our Spring Styles

Choice Woolens.

Spring Fashions Issued.

25 PER CENT DISCOUNT

UNTIL MARCH 1.

WARD ELY & CO.,

Wabash-av. & Monroe-st.

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS.

At the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago

Railroad Company.

NOTICE.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO & CHICAGO

RAILROAD COMPANY.

DEATHS.

At his residence, No. 227 Twelfth

street, on Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1877,

at the age of 72 years, JOHN

W. BERRY, formerly of the

army, and a native of New

York, was buried at 10 o'clock

on Thursday, Feb. 8, 1877, at

St. John's church, by Rev. J. J.

BERRY, pastor.

At his residence, No. 101

Madison street, on Wednesday,

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LIFE INSURANCE.

WASHINGTON

Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.,

155 BROADWAY.

Sound to the Core! Its Management

"Able, Prudent, and Honorable!"

Read the following Official Certificates:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,

ALBANY, Jan. 26, 1877.

To the Editors of the Evening Journal:

I have caused a personal examination to be made

of the condition and affairs of the Washington Life Insur-

ance Company of New York, as of the 31st day of De-

cember, 1876, by John A. McCall, Jr., Deputy

Superintendent, duly appointed by me for that pur-

pose, and finding it to be in good standing, and

deeming it for the public interest that the

result of my investigation should be published, I here-

by with this certificate for publication.

Very respectfully yours,

W. SMITH,

Acting Superintendent.

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Hon. William Smith, Acting Sup. New York Insur-

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TALLY ONE!

The First of the Disputed

States Secured for

Hayes.

Such Is the Practical Effect of

the Decision in the

Florida Case.

The Commission Accepts as

Final the Canvassing

Board's Figures.

But Will Entertain Proof as

to the Eligibility of

Electors.

A Test which the Republicans Can

Stand in This Instance.

Humphreys, the Florida Elector,

Proves His Title to His

Office.

Republicans Jubilant Over

the Conclusions of the

Commission.

While the Democrats Are Wroth,

and Will Not Be Pacified.

Littlefield's Testimony Further

Riddled by His Fellow-

Clerks.

Some of Chandler's Telegrams to

Oregon Republicans.

He Has a Due Appreciation of the Schemes

to Count in Tilden.

Judge James on the Arbitration Plan—It Must

Be Improved Upon.

FIRST FRUITS.

THEY DROPPED INTO THE HAYES MARKET.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Electoral

Commission was to vote at 3 o'clock on the

vital question which it had discussed for two

days, and at that hour approached the knot of

anxious people began to gather in the cor-

ridor leading from the Supreme Court room to

the Senate Chamber. Among these were Sen-

ators and Representatives, and a number of

a few of the politicians of both parties of na-

tional reputation now in Washington watching

the progress of events. During the half-hour

of waiting many rumors were about as to the

decision of the Commission, and for a few minutes

the room was hushed as the crowd looked toward

those who had the points of the decision at

hand. On both sides of the door a number of

men were standing, and a low murmur of talk

was heard. The door was opened, and a

man in a long coat and top hat, who was

known to be a member of the Commission, came

out. He was followed by a number of men, and

the door was closed. A man in a long coat and

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Judge Bradley's opinion was clear and forcible

and returned the election of the sets of the

Canvassing authority. It is a great pity

that the arguments made in secret session

were not reported and published, for they are

very important as a part of the record of the

case that those delivered by the counsel and the

objections in the open vote.

THE VOTE.

The Commission at 3 o'clock proceeded, in ac-

cordance with the resolution of yesterday, to

vote on the proposition submitted. The first

vote was taken on the following, proposed by

Senator Edmunds, and modified by Justice Mil-

ler to meet the views of Justice Bradley, the roll

being called in alphabetical order.

Resolved, That an evidence be received by the

Commission which was not submitted to the joint

Convention of the two Houses by the President of

the Senate with the different certificates, except

such as relate to the eligibility of F. C. Hum-

phreys, one of the Electors.

The result on this question is given below.

Speculations with the Meeting of English Parlian

The Queen's Speech
Only a Gingerbread

ence to En
Affairs.

**But Parliament Will
with Pamphlets**

Disraeli's Po
Current

**Rumors Current
bury Is on the
Resignin**

**Russia's Efforts
Austria's Ass**

Unsuccess

Part's Penci

**The Port's ...
Formally Subm
Prince Mil**

THE EAST
NO CHANGE IN TURKISH
LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Port
... ahead of M

adds that the Sultan urgently ordered the Grand Vizier to speedily and faithfully carry out all the principles established by the law, and to carry out all the

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, speaking of the Sultan's recent visit to the British Museum, says that the Sultan had been "brought up" by Pasha's influence, and

under the position which the
Vizier had reduced him to, and
intrigues from the success of
hope to recover somewhat of
that Edhem P.

Thus, if the number of Electoral votes for State be 13, and the whole popular vote be 360,000, and A gets 150,000, B 175,000, and C 35,000, then the Electoral vote will be apportioned: A 5, B 6, and C 1. The vote for President could be canvassed under State laws, by the same officers charged with canvassing the vote for State officers. Unless in extraordinary cases of popular unanimity, the contest in each State would be narrowed to one, or at the most to two, of the Electoral votes. The majority of the popular vote would carry the majority of the Electoral vote, and the majority of the Electoral vote would carry the majority of all cases in which the citizen would have its full weight in deciding the Presidential election. Under such a rule, the half million of republican votes given in New York last November would have been represented in the Electoral vote of that State, and the Democratic vote in Pennsylvania would have had

the one weight in the Electoral vote of the State. In all these large States, in the natural order of things, the popular vote will always be close enough to enable any well-organized fraud to obtain a majority, and therefore secure the whole Electoral vote of that State, possibly electing a President by a thousand votes. Under this plan, the State the most that could be accomplished in a year of these States by such fraud would be the dishonest gain of one vote. In New York the Electoral vote is 35, in Pennsylvania 25, in Ohio 22, in Illinois 21, in Indiana 15. In each State the prize of the whole Electoral vote is offered to fraud; but, under the other plan, the prize at most could not exceed or over vote in either State, and the great motive for fraud will be taken away. For the future, then, until some other and better plan is proposed, we think the abolition of the Electoral College machinery, and the substitution of the simpler and more direct mode of electing the President by the people, through the agency of the States, promises the best security against fraud, and in favor of honest elections.

INBURNING CORN LAWS.

In a previous article we described how the excise laws prevented the manufacture of methyl or wood alcohol to be employed for tax in the arts and manufactures, as done in Great Britain and other wise Govern-

men. If this were done in this country, would greatly cheapen and promote many lines of manufacture, and, by the immensely increased consumption of such alcohol for the arts, there would be an enlarged demand and better prices for corn.

But there is another place in his corn-land where the farmer suffers a still greater loss. Congress has decreed that the farmer must have systematically and persistently done all they could to prevent him from exporting his corn in the most profitable way in which it can be exported. It is an interesting fact, not generally known even to the farmer, who has the deepest interest in it, that a bushel of corn can be made into alcohol in Chicago, carried as far as the Mediterranean, at a total cost of not more than 30 cents, and then charged simply for the freight on the way back from Chicago to New York.

Other words, corn is worth so much more as alcohol than as grain, that it is profitable to change from solid to liquid, and the Chicago manufacturer, given the corn, can manufacture it and deliver it at Gibraltar at the same price that the railroad would charge to carry it to the Atlantic seaboard. Alcohol is of universal use; it goes to the Turks, the Egyptians, to India, and South America. Every quarter of the globe demands it. The corn-growing States of America can produce it cheaper than any

under part of the world. Here is a notable example of the production of American goods; but the same thing is done in the American Government as much as to amount practically almost to prohibition. When, after great efforts, the law was so changed seven years ago that alcohol could be exported without paying the internal revenue tax, the Internal Revenue officials took advantage of the wording of the law to hamper and cripple the business so that it became unprofitable. The law said the bond to be given by the manufacturer who exported the alcohol must be "satisfactory to the Collector." The Collector, however, made his instructions of the Commission. Internal Revenue apparently is jealous of an enterprise that diminished the receipts of the office, although enriching the country, could not regard an exporting as "satisfactory." That was not backed by the pledge of unnumbered real estate to double the value of the tax on the alcohol. At the bond was held until the spirits reached their foreign destination, and the Consular certificate to that effect was received by the revenue officials here, not less than eighteen months sometimes, elapsed before the government could get the duties satisfied. Under such conditions the business was of course impracticable. Subsequently the law was modified so that the bond was released when the spirits reached the seaboard. This was

some relief; but still a bond of unimpaired real estate to double the value of the tax was exacted; that is to say, to export 10,000 bushels of corn in the form of 500 barrels of alcohol requires a bond of \$75,000, or \$75 cents per bushel on corn which originally costs but 15 cents. The Government is thus made an exporter. If leakage occurs on the railroad, the importer is compelled to pay tax on it, — the Department apparently acting on the presumption that he has stolen it. The system of gauging now in vogue is little better than scientific guesswork, and the declared contents of a barrel are likely to vary perceptibly with the mental conditions of the various Gaugers. If the New York Gaugers declare two hundred weight of things, and find that they are only 180, the loss of 20 gallons — two hundred dollars — is the loss of a shipment arriving there that the Chicago Gauger declared was there when it left this city, the Chicago exporter is again presumed to have stolen the difference en route, and is mulcted for the tax. The entire profit on a consignment of alcohol to Tunis or Bhendé Ayres may be lost in this way. When the root-crops of France and Germany failed two years ago, and Europe turned to the corn States of this country for its alcohol. In the last three months of 1875, 252,000 gallons were exported from Chicago. But the business could not live in the face of the oppressive measures of the Government, and some

ally ally in the whole of 1878 but 8000 had been raised above 32,000 gallons, were expected to be raised for 1879 the whole amount was 5,700,000 barrels. The capacity of the country for the production of alcohol is unlimited. The great corn States of the West could supply the world. If corn could be exported as freely as cotton, the West and Northwest could control the markets of the world for alcohol, as the South and Southwest control the cotton market. An enlightened Government would most wisely foster such a source of wealth instead of repressing it. Under such a policy, the Internal Revenue Department, the

of the Health Department and other specialists have appeared with special reference to cleaning and purifying the city.

They report the cause, places, houses where the disease exists, and intend to the removal of filth and germs from premises. All this is well enough so far as it goes. Cleanliness is next to godliness, and the purifying processes must be operationary, and undelaying, but it is because of the general filthiness of the city next summer. They are not sufficient, however, to prevent the outbreak of scarlet fever, or to entirely stay its ravages as is very clearly shown by the prevalence of the disease outside of the city, in the air, and wholesome places. The work of the Health Department is important, and most valuable as preparing the conditions for the better operation of some direct remedy like that proposed by Dr. Brazier, but not all that Dr. Brazier has to have a special opportunity of testing his remedy on some of the lower and more unclean parts of the city? His practice has thus far among American families in healthy parts of the city. Why not let him have charged thirty or forty cents in other quarters, where the disease rages with most virulence?

This would be an emphatic test, by which there could be no appeal, and the success or failure of the circumstances would be successful, the Board of Health should take a note of it and urge its general adoption.

If it proved unsuccessful, then the city should be made known publicly that his remedy is not what it purports to be, and that Dr. Brazier is an unsafe guide. And we submit that the narrow-minded prejudicial schools and the bickerings of individual physicians should not be allowed to interfere.

fallible remedy, it should be known used, for scarlet fever has now reached pitch of virulence and fatality where it is most criminal to refuse or neglect to enter an agency which will check its swift progress.

THE STATE-HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

There seems to be an impression in certain quarters that Senator Knurow's resolution introduced into the Illinois Senate to provide for an investigation into the expenditure of the State Treasury for the past year, without completing the structure was some way inspired by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. This is a palpable error. The persistence of previous investigations by Illinois Legislature, under the active assistance of the peculiar Springfield surroundings, does not warrant the hope that good would come of a renewal of the matter in this shape. The result would be much such a coat of whitewash and plume as the State-House Commissioners are to have pasted over the wooden pillars their gingerbread structure. Legislation concerning is expensive and simply mental; there is no solidity nor worth in it.

Tax TALKERS is investigating the subject for itself and the people and is not in the whitewash trade. It is making up from the official reports and record, and printing from time

time, certain statements which will not to arrest the attention of the people have already been taxed \$3,000,000 for uncompleted structure which the Commissioners were in duty bound to finish for sum. It is showing in a very clear manner how a considerable portion of this money has been squandered by cardroom, idleness, and bad management, if not by faith. The TANNERS have no doubt that their own investigation will bear more fruit than any that should be undertaken by the Springfield Legislature. It is a much easier matter to pack a Legislative Committee than to deceive the people upon a plain exhibiting facts.

THE TANNERS expects the results of its investigation to show themselves in a highly practical manner. A Committee has been appointed by the State Legislature to report upon enabling the State House to Commissioners to expend \$600,000 or \$700,000 more on the Springfield State House. Unfortunately, the expenditure can only be authorized by a direct vote of the people. We thank the Constitutional Convention for its protection. New Tax TANNERS expects in the light of its revelations about the construction of the State House, the people of Illinois will not authorize the expenditure of \$600,000 or \$700,000, or any other sum to be paid out under the management of

pass abuse. The Taxpayers will not find it difficult to convince the people of Illinois in these times, an ample and gorgeous State House ought to have been completed for a sum of \$3,500,000 already expended upon it. We shall be able to convince them that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been squandered by arbitrary and unnecessary changes in the plan; the construction of dome in stone instead of iron, as originally designed, accounts for between \$200,000 and \$300,000, and probably has also shown that a large amount of the most costly, ornamentation has been done by men employed by the day, instead of being let by contract to the lowest bidder, as law requires. We have already shown when a contract at a high price was let to the Penitentiary Commissioners on the ground that a State institution would get a profit, that contract was turned over to private contractor with all its profits, and the State only received the minimum price for its convict labor. We have already shown that the State has not received the full amount of the contract money from the State for its stone-work, has been allowed to get over \$40,000 in debt to the State account of convict labor, though all money virtually passed through the hands of the Penitentiary Commissioners.

THE TAXPAYERS is not yet done with its

The Legislature is discussing the propriety of appointing a Commission to consider the Revenue law, and report a new revenue code to an adjourned session. The argument is that the Legislature has no time to consider proposed amendments to the law, and that the law should be thoroughly revised and not patched. The present law was framed in 1872. It was a code in itself, and many of it was new and untried. The law was into force July 1, 1872, and has had five years and a half of trial. It has in that time been tested by the Courts and by experience.

The House struck a severe blow to-day by adopting an amendment to the Decisions prohibiting the Congressional caucuses from more for competition than 15, at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. — *Wash. dispatch.*

type of work was far above what private industry paid to their printers. The result of this system of overcharging has been to reduce the amount of work done by the printers and compositors are idle, as there are no funds to employ them.

The decision of the High Court of Arbitration on the Florida returns is a disappointment to our Democratic friends, who are of a more exacting turn of mind. They suppose the Arbitrators have been influenced by the political rights of the State, and will change the result of the Presidential election as canvassed and decided by proper and fair means. But if they had done so, they would have become of State rights.

The London Times of the 20th inst. has a leader on the arbitrary nature of settlement of Presidential dispute as follows:

The news from the United States which we are this morning fully confirming the favorable disposition of the arbiters, is a source of gratification for political compromise which the American people will not have the opportunity to desert them at this critical moment.

TUOHET's backers are already beginning to feel the heat from the Transportation Board and applying for a writ of *habeas corpus*. They may as well admit this in that manner for the next four years as in any other way. They would be in no real danger, anyhow.

The Republicans have won the first block of first knock-outs in the great "Anti-Trust" caper.

PERSONAL

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is not a regularly elected member of the Executive Committee of the C. A. C. and has not hitherto sought or received official recognition.

Mrs. Croly (Jennie) Lutz is the President of the New York Society, not the New York C. A. C. She is an inst. Mrs. Hunsford at one time full of the A. T. C.

Acting President of the A. T. C. is the above one. William, who was President.

He has been the president of the A. T. C. for years and his name in Chicago is known to all who observe C. A. C. President's request, and he is a

[illegible]

Turner's "Slave-Ship," which was displayed at the exhibition in Boston. Ruskin's description of it had caused high expectations concerning it, and the result was a somewhat hasty criticism of the picture by the Bostonians, many of whose people in fact had not seen it.

The North Pole scheme for which Comstock had paid \$50,000, has received the endorsement of Judge Day, Prof. Henry and Lewis, in the *North American Review*.

The intention is to land a party of men, at 81 degrees North, and leave them there abundant supplies to work their way to the Pole, and return to the United States. The party will be called for. Men afflicted with "dyspepsia" will do well to apply early.

Gerome's new painting, "The Snowing," has been exhibited at the Academy, and has been criticised by the critics. The subject of the picture is a Turkish woman dancing in a cafe, holding a sword in her hand, and a dagger in her belt. She is bent over her head another sword is held horizontal to her shoulder. She is very voluptuous, and she is really dancing. The New York Tribune's author of the article on Gerome's painting said in praise before a work like this.

The great Chiefs of India have been

It is enough to state that the *New York Herald* for the dramatic effect of its editorial campaign against the statement that "Mr. T. P. Foner met with great success in Chicago" had to make a special effort to make the statement that "Mr. T. P. Foner met with great success in Chicago" a success in no sense of the word. The *New York Herald* had to make the statement that "Mr. T. P. Foner met with great success in Chicago" a success in no sense of the word. The *New York Herald* had to make the statement that "Mr. T. P. Foner met with great success in Chicago" a success in no sense of the word.

[illegible]

defendant, E. N. Robinson, while drunk and tormented, and during the had by him from his drinking and being drunk; and for injury and loss of health and strength caused thereby. \$500.000."

But Parliament Will
with Pamphlets of
Disraeli's Po
Enmors Current
bury Is on the
Resignin
Russia's Efforts
Austria's Ass
Unsuccess
The Porte's Peace
Formerly Subm
Prince Mil

Mr. England might, mean-
while, have been arrested.
LONDON, Feb. 7.—Renter's
Contestantship says that
Pasha does not imply a change
sign or internal policy.
He will not only be con-
served with greater force
of statement is put forth
because he was inclined to
the views of the Constitution
dictated that absolute power
established by the Sultan was
where. Some individuals
of the Sultan's court
the public tranquillity. Middle
these intrigues.

The *London Herald* reports
on better shows the document
since against him, described
THE VICTORY OF A BOMB
Renter's latest dispatch has
Midhat's complicity with
the Sultan, and even the
continue to be doubted. Mi-
etied temporarily.

[illegible]

known. Rumors, however, in liberal circles of
GRAVE DIFFERENCES
between the Marquis of

